

"They never thought any thing away in New England," I. B. Aldrich said to me one day; "they always put it up in the attic."—*St. Nicholas*.

"What," asked Tuzooz, "do you think of a man who owed his tailor a bill for years?" "Who is the tailor?" "Quick!"—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

A Missouri sheriff went home in disguise in the evening to see if his wife would sear. She fired three shots at him so promptly that he dropped his pistol and began looking for the nearest one of his fingers.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Dear in the far West are fast going the way of the buffalo. One dealer in Jacksonville, Ore., in two months bought thirteen deer skins, and other dealers in Southern Oregon have bought as many. These were all killed for their skins only, contrary to law.

About five hundred workmen are employed at Berlin in the production of shoe rosettes. The sale amounts to about one million yearly, and the rosettes are exported to all the European countries and North and South America.

A devil fish with seven arms, came from nine to thirteen feet in length, was lately washed ashore at the Oregon coast, having perhaps died of old age. Those who examined the body were of the opinion that he could have easily handled three men in shallow water.

—Snear on the Printer's Ink.—  
You want to succeed in a business line  
Snear on the printer's ink.  
In a procession you wish to shine,  
Snear on the printer's ink.  
Fear not to tell who you have a sale;  
Advertise, and do it well;  
If you have the chance come pell melt,  
Snear on the printer's ink.

—Brooklyn Citizen.

Natural gas is by no means a recent discovery. Even its utilization for the purposes of the mechanic arts was long ago successfully attempted in China, where, by pipes of bamboo, it was conveyed from natural wells to suitable furnaces, and consumed by means of terra cotta burners.

Very few hotels now keep old registers. They are either burned, disposed of to autograph collectors, or sold for waste paper. The trouble hotels have become involved in, and the unenviable prominence some got through registers in court, is the reason for this.

—N. Y. Herald.

A party of young ladies were in the city recently who are taking a trip to Washington on the savings made by eschewing expensive dresses on class day at their college. The custom not only enables them to see the world, but will make them a preferred class of candidates for matrimony.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*.

Profound philosophy is sometimes met with in unexpected places. A poor old man who was engaged in out-of-door labor that evidently paid but a trifling wage for many weary hours of arduous work, was called to remark feelingly to a fellow-laborer: "I wish I could live two lives, and have the last one first."—*Providence Journal*.

The town of Weathersfield, N. Y., has a freak in the person of a young girl, the daughter of a farmer, who without any previous training, has developed a decided talent for literature and music. A few days ago she rose from a sick bed and wrote a book which is said to be interesting, and since then she has composed several pieces for the piano. Her "gift comes from an influence on her side," she says.

A careful compile of statistics states that there are in New York only five hundred places of worship, one-fifth being mission chapels. Their total seating capacity is not more than three hundred and fifty thousand. The number of men in the city between eighteen and forty-five years of age, according to the most reliable information, is 533,107.

**TWO LUCKY MEN.**

A Barber and a Laborer Win a Big Prize in The Louisiana State Lottery.

Zacharias Messinger is a barber who has pursued his trade of scalping chins and clipping hair at 315 Bush street for some two or three years past. He has during that time had the honor of exercising his tonsorial art upon the caput and physiognomy of Boss Buckley and in consequence has enjoyed the patronage of the followers of the great Bush street statesman. His trade was a good one and afforded him a good living, but nothing more, and he has endeavored to increase his store of gold by wooing the fickle Goddess of Fortune by investing in lottery tickets. He paid his addresses more particularly to the good dame who presides over the drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery and has held two or two coupons nearly every drawing during the last three years. As the gamblers say, he has played in good luck and has nearly always won enough to give him a small profit, so that lately he has been "playing with the money of the bank." A few drawings ago he came down town and as he passed the *Chronicle* office he saw a crowd gathered about a ticket 67,000 and drew the capital prize of \$150,000. He knew that his ticket was 67,000 and something and he rushed home to get it. His delight can be imagined when he found that he held a coupon of the winning ticket, which entitled him to \$15,000. He went down to his shop, presented each of his assistants with a suit of clothes, made arrangements to go on his business and next week he and his wife started on a trip to Europe. He expects to be gone about seven months and to spend from \$3500 to \$4000 on the trip. The remainder of the money he will invest in some safe security as a nestegg, and when he gets back will put it into some legitimate business.

The other lucky man is a Swee Eames, a colored man who lives at 1364 E street in Oakland and is a laboring man and has been living a poor and to-mouth existence such as usually falls to the lot of a toiler in the land. He bought a coupon from a peddler as a speculation. When he heard of his good luck he could not believe it, and when convinced that he had won \$15,000, turned white with excitement. He is a single man and is now looking for a wife. The young ladies of his acquaintance.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle*, May 21.

Three Separate Sources from Which the Enormous Papal Revenue is Derived.

A foreign diplomatist accredited to Rome gives the following account of the manner in which the Pope's income and what he does with it. The Pontifical revenue is derived from three separate sources. The first is the interest of an enormous sum left by Pope Pius IX. to the Papal treasury, which interest produces some \$600,000. The capital of this is invested in English Government funds. Contrary to what some persons might imagine, Leo XIII. is a great speculator and subscribes to all the Italian loans. When the latter rise he sells consols and invests the profits in English consols. The sum left by Pius IX. must be added a sum advanced in amount furnished by the Peter's Pence Fund, which, however, has fallen off of late years. This constitutes the ordinary budget of the Holy See as distinguished from the extraordinary budget. The latter is derived from a third source, and is supplied by the receipts of the Apostolic Chancery. The collation of titles of nobility, decorations, blessings in auralia mortalia, privileges, private chapels, ecclesiastical titles—such are a few of the items which it amounts to—form an ordinary budget. It amounts to an average of \$500,000 per annum, and serves to make up the private purse of the Sovereign Pontiff, and on which he relies to exercise his generosity. It will be observed that the private budget of the Pope is thus derived, in a great measure, from the satisfaction of human vanity. The ordinary budget of the Holy See, which, as stated above, amounts to \$1,200,000 per annum, is distributed by the major part of the Vatican among the Cardinals residing in Rome, about \$5,000 a year each—the prelates of the Roman court, the secretaries, the nuncios, the Pontifical body-guards, etc.

It is denied that Leo XIII. is avaricious. On the contrary, no Pope ever gave more, his Humanity keeping nothing for himself. As for his table, it remembers that of a poor country curate. His clothes cost him nothing, being supplied by the faithful from all parts of the world, and he scarcely keeps a wardrobe to enrich even his own family. The dowry which he gave to his favorite nephew, the handsome Camille De Broglie, did not reach \$20,000, while as for the presents he gave the bride, they were of the poorest kind. On the other hand he spends a great deal in raising the prestige of his court, in creating schools, relieving the poor and maintaining the Catholic press. He gives large subsidies to papers which support his policy, but they must be entirely subservient to him.

As yet he has not touched a penny of the annual allowance of \$600,000 accorded to the See under the law of the Papal Guarantee, which was before Emmanuel took possession of Rome. The annual income has gone on accumulating throughout all these seventeen years, and now reaches an enormous sum. The Italian Bishops and clergy are paid by the Italian Government since the death of Pius IX.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

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**SEALING LETTERS.**

**The Methods Successfully Employed From the Remotest Antiquity.**

How were letters sealed before the invention of gummed envelopes? In one of the last numbers of *Le Livre*, Mr. S. Blondel has an interesting article upon this subject, in which he details the various methods of sealing that have been successively employed from the remotest antiquity. The first method consisted of a ring that was affixed to edge of bole, and later to chalk or *crayé maitre*, a mixture of pitch, wax and plaster. The use of wax did not begin to become general till the Middle Ages. Beeswax, rendered yellow by time, was the first material used. Then came sealing wax mixed with a white substance. Red wax began with Louis XVI. in 1113; and green wax made its appearance about the year 1163.

In the thirteenth century, yellow, brown, rose, black and blue wax were added to the foregoing colors. Black wax is a rarity met with in the seals of the military religious orders.

Among the ancient, ring seals were used not only for sealing letters, but also, as small locks were not common, for sealing caskets and chests that contained valuable objects; and they were even employed for sealing the doors of houses and apartments.

Under the first empire, people began to make wafers, which were brought into vogue by the soldiers and officers from the French army. These wafers were cut with a punch out of a thin lead made of flour. Finally gummed envelopes gradually began to replace sealing wax and wafers nearly everywhere. The first envelopes, which were manufactured in England, date back to 1840. The machine for folding them was invented in 1843, by Messrs. Edwin Hill and Warren de la Rue, and in 1849 was improved by the latter that it was capable of folding and gumming 3,600 envelopes per hour. Since 1850 the annual production of envelopes has been constantly increasing, and there are now being daily manufactured in Paris alone 1,900,000.

As regards the seals used by certain famous individuals when the use of wax was in vogue, *Le Livre* gives the following information:

Goethe, after his return from Italy, almost always sealed his letters with an antique head, such as that of Socrates, Minerva or Leda. The astronomer Lalande's seal bore a ship engraved upon it, and Meyerbeer's had a lyre, with the legend, "Always in tune." Victor Hugo had a very simple seal. At the close of the year of 1852, Arsene Houssaye bought a seal with the initials V. L. so arranged that when inverted they formed the cipher A. H.—*La Science en Famille.*

—He was decided.—It is not expedient in carrying on conversation with colored persons, to use words that are not clearly within their range of comprehension. An Austin waiter told a Boston man at a hotel that in Eastern Texas a white man had married a negro woman.—"Was he not married?" asked the Bostonian.—"He was, sah. Day he sedes him."—*He was, sah. Day he sedes him.*

description of a visit to the Museum at the University of Perugia.

The chief interest of this museum is in the relics taken from old Etruscan tombs that have been found just in the neighborhood of Perugia. A vast number of these were but cinerary urns or chests, with sculptured lids and sides, in which the bones of the dead, and the ashes of the dead; for it would seem to have been the custom among this people, in the age when these tombs were prepared, to burn, rather than bury, their dead. This, however, could not have been altogether the custom, for there were here also a good many stone coffins, all found just about Perugia, which was one of the twelve cities of the Etruscan confederation.

In several of these the skeleton of the entire body buried was yet remaining. Some of these were evidently those of young ladies. Priests, too, however, who had been buried in fine attire and adorned with abundant jewelry. Their mirrors, lamps, pans for food, and a kind of saucer for sacrifice or incense, and especially their perfume bottles (doubtless well filled at the time of their burial) were enclosed in the coffin with them and remain beside them, as they were interred, more than two thousand years ago. I saw in cases here hundreds and hundreds of these little perfume bottles. They have been of the most various shapes, and have been supposed to have contained the tears shed on the occasion of the death of the one intombed, and bottled up as an epitaph or everlasting testimony to their virtues or the affection with which they have been regarded. But I have been assured by those much more conversant in these matters than myself that these were perfume bottles or deodorizers of the close air of their small sleeping apartments to which they had been consigned. In one coffin I saw elegant gold earrings of most elegant workmanship, which had been taken from the ears, were lying as they had been found. Great numbers of such ornaments were to be seen preserved in cases under glass.

The head of the Medusa with its curls of snakes is the one device which prevails more than any other on these old tombs, and this is at present in the fashionable jewellers' shops of Rome the favorite design. The newest fashion for a camel, oxydized silver cloak and belt clasps, and various ornaments of ladies' wear. Europa crossing the Bosporus, as Tennyson describes her, mantle back from her shoulders borne," and her hand eloquent "the mild bull's golden horn" is another picture often repeated on these old Etruscan tombs. Serpents, dragons, griffins and things most horrible are oft-repeated symbols of Etruscan ideas of death. I could not but contrast them with the rude sculptures, yet sweet and simple inscriptions, on the tombs of the catacombs—such as "The Good Shepherd" bearing on his shoulders a lamb over the river of death, the dove with an olive branch in its mouth, sometimes on the back of a fish, swimming smoothly over the waters of the dark ocean to show that it is not to be feared but is the native element, to the soul set free from the body perhaps by a cruel martyrdom. Then the inscriptions to "My Sweet Mother," "My Sweetest Sister Lives," "She lives with God," "She Lives with Us," "Let She Lives;" for this asseveration that "She Lives" is repeated four times on one inscription. Very different these symbols and epitaphs of the catacombs from these gorgeous and dragons on these old Etruscan tombs though there are often sweet testimonies of affection, (such), showing that a new and sweeter thought had come into the world with the new religion to which the catacombs are a most powerful and still existing witness.—*Rome Cor. Detroit Post.*

**PORT WINE MARKS.**

**How Expert Surgeons Remove These Discolorations Without Leaving a Scar.**

Dark discolorations, occurring in patches upon the face or neck, known as "port wine marks," are very disfiguring, and require removal occasionally. These are present from birth—cause unknown. When small they may be cut out or removed by the use of chemical corrosives or by the galvanic cautery. When large, the operation devised by Dr. Squire, an English surgeon, is the best. The method is to freeze the skin to be operated upon by the spray of ether; then with a sharp knife, such as is used in the operation of cataract of the eye, make parallel superficial cuts or scratches through the skin, about one-sixteenth of an inch apart, then pressing a piece of blotting-paper over the part before it is thawed, in order to absorb the blood which will flow slightly from each of the cuts. Scabs would form in each if this were not done, and interfere with the healing process. In about five minutes the skin is bloodless.

The scratches should not go through the entire thickness of the skin, and they heal without leaving any scar. Next day he repeats the process, making the second set of scratches diagonally to those first made. A third one may be required. The parts must be well frozen, so as to make the operation painless and to prevent the flow of blood until the blotting-paper can be applied. This must be firmly pressed upon for about five minutes, and the pressure must be perpendicular to the surface. It should be in the position of at least half an hour, then thoroughly washed with cold water, and the surface should be removed without exciting renewed bleeding. After a short time all blood still adhering should be removed by means of washing with a camel's hair pencil, then glycerine should be applied over the surface. Dr. Squire first made his incisions perpendicular to the surface, but has recently discovered an instrument that makes a number of oblique incisions all at the same time. When carefully done the discoloration is completely removed and scars remain.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—Rev. Wm. I. Haven, son of the late Bishop Haven, has been selected superintendent of the Bulgarian Mission by

resistant shall not go to the theatre on  
Friday night. This possibility alone  
is present on Good Friday, and since then  
the President has not been seen at the  
theatre on that day.

**THE TROUBLE AHEAD.**

When the appetite fails and the sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, which nourish, crave food; the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should act upon a more apparent, namely, the nerves to be strengthened and healed. The leading action of a sedative or narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the system, restores the equilibrium destroyed by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism are benefited. There are the ingredients of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long known and used by the masses of public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and general weakness and other maladies.

Dr. J. William White, Sr., professor of  
Physiology at the University of Philadel-  
phia writes: "I have often prohibited my  
students from using tobacco."—N.Y. Am.

**A LUCKY MAN.**

"A lucky man is rarer than a white horse," says Jeremy Bentham. We think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones and we propose to let you know some are drawn from the lot. One man down in health, suffering with liver, blood and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and was lucky enough to meet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic and alterative of the age.

Always take salt and water clean copper.

**WOMEN KEEP THE UPPER HAND OF DISEASE.**

Changes of temperature are apt to cause dangerous sickness; in the full-blooded apoplexy is to be feared. When you have a pain the head, feel dizzy, feverish, rheumatic or sick at the stomach take at once three or ten of BRANFORD'S PILLS. Such slight affections are only the harbingers of disease or sudden prostration, and the thing to do is to master the trouble at once. Never let a little ailment grow better of you. Drive it out of doors immediately. Let there be no compromise. Always have on hand a box of BRANFORD'S PILLS, and you will be prepared to fight the worst form of sickness in its incipency.

**FOURTH OF JULY, '87.**

The four rarest and finest, most novel and managed displays of fireworks ever produced were those at the Centennial at Newburgh, New York, October 18, '86; the Presidential inauguration at Washington, D. C., April 22, 1893; the Centennial at Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1886, and the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue at New York City of New York, November 1, 1886, and were manufactured and fired by the Luxcellent Fireworks Co., the largest manufacturers in the world. Send for catalogue No. 7.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1893.  
Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1893.  
Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1886.  
New York City, Nov. 1, 1886.

**"Brown's Bronchial Troches"**  
are an effectual Cough Remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

**Palmer & Rey** manufacture their own goods, and can sell 25 per cent. lower than any other house.

TRY GRIMA for breakfast.

**REY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSER AND PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.**

**PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING** the skin of children and infants and curing torturing discharges, itching, scaling, and all other diseases of the scalp and face, and of the body, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURER, and CUTICURA-SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, increased from Dr. J. C. Williams, of New York, the only truly reliable skin purifiers and scalp restorers, free from poisonous ingredients. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. REMOVAL, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

BABY'S SKIN and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or other peculiar to her sex.**

*We have to select from the legitimate healing of thousands of the victims of this disease, and it claims to do, thousands of ladies in reliving periods.*

It has stood the test of twenty years in giving periodic relief, promoting regularity of menses, and relieving headache, backache and consequent neuralgias.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks"—as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. P.—of Enfield, N. H., says: "I have simply cured my chronic complaint in one year recommended to me. I had never been so well."

Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of the Compound, and now I am able to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. They are a regular God-send. All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price \$1. sold by all Druggists.

**HALL'S CATARRH CURE**

cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ulcers, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial poisons readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors,  
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**For Impacted Digestion, Disordered Stomach.**

**DR. FERRISS' Dress Suit!**

Let Travelers round this World of care and worry enjoy your trip in comfort and ease. Agent-still the flies that may arise from ill-cooked meals and lengthy rides, and a package of Ferriss' Dress Suits, and you are ready for the occasion.

FOR TRAVELER'S BELTZE, confers all.

**FEATHERS ONE Dress Suit!**

not only Dress Stay in the world. Absolutely unstuck! In price, 15 cents per yard. For sale everywhere. Write for sample and prices. Vests made of feather-filled Featherbone, ready for attaching to the first button. Made of feathers, and filled with soft Black Duck, Cardinal, Blue and Pink. If your dealer has not a suit of Ferriss' Dress Suits, write to V. G. and O. K. Dress House Company, 319 Cass, Michigan.

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